

S. 1088

At the request of Mr. COHEN, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 1088, a bill to provide for enhanced penalties for health care fraud, and for other purposes.

S. 1322

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON], the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1322, a bill to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

S. 1323

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the names of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. THOMPSON], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Washington [Mrs. MURRAY] were added as cosponsors of S. 1323, a bill to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and for other purposes.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

#### THE JERUSALEM EMBASSY RELOCATION IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1995

##### DORGAN AMENDMENT NO. 2940

Mr. DORGAN proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1322) to provide for the relocation of the United States Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem, and other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following new section:

##### SEC. . SENSE OF THE SENATE ON BUDGET PRIORITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996 (H. Con. Res. 67) calls for \$245 billion in tax reductions and \$270 billion in projected spending reductions from Medicare;

(2) reducing projected Medicare spending by \$270 billion could substantially increase out-of-pocket health care costs for senior citizens, reduce the quality of care available to Medicare beneficiaries and threaten the financial health of some health care providers, especially in rural areas;

(3) seventy-five percent of Medicare beneficiaries have annual incomes of less than \$25,000;

(4) most of the tax cuts in the tax bill passed by the House of Representatives (H.R. 1215) go to families making over \$100,000 per year, according to the Office of Tax Analysis of the United States Department of the Treasury.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Senate should approve no tax legislation which reduces taxes for those making over \$250,000 per year; and

(2) the savings from limiting any tax reductions in this way should be used to reduce any cuts in projected Medicare spending.

##### DOLE AMENDMENT NO. 2941

Mr. DOLE proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1322, supra; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Jerusalem Embassy Act of 1995".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Each sovereign nation, under international law and custom, may designate its own capital.

(2) Since 1950, the city of Jerusalem has been the capital of the State of Israel.

(3) The city of Jerusalem is the seat of Israel's President, Parliament, and Supreme Court, and the site of numerous government ministries and social and cultural institutions.

(4) The city of Jerusalem is the spiritual center of Judaism, and is also considered a holy city by the members of other religious faiths.

(5) From 1948–1967, Jerusalem was a divided city and Israeli citizens of all faiths as well as Jewish citizens of all states were denied access to holy sites in the area controlled by Jordan.

(6) In 1967, the city of Jerusalem was reunited during the conflict known as the Six Day War.

(7) Since 1967, Jerusalem has been a united city administered by Israel, and persons of all religious faiths have been guaranteed full access to holy sites within the city.

(8) This year marks the 28th consecutive year that Jerusalem has been administered as a unified city in which the rights of all faiths have been respected and protected.

(9) In 1990, the Congress unanimously adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 106, which declares that the Congress "strongly believes that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic and religious group are protected".

(10) In 1992, the United States Senate and House of Representatives unanimously adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 113 of the One Hundred Second Congress to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem, and reaffirming congressional sentiment that Jerusalem must remain an undivided city.

(11) The September 13, 1993, Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements lays out a timetable for the resolution of "final status" issues, including Jerusalem.

(12) The Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area was signed May 4, 1994, beginning the five-year transitional period laid out in the Declaration of Principles.

(13) In March of 1995, 93 members of the United States Senate signed a letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher encouraging "planning to begin now" for relocation of the United States Embassy to the city of Jerusalem.

(14) In June of 1993, 257 members of the United States House of Representatives signed a letter to the Secretary of State Warren Christopher stating that the relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem "should take place no later than . . . 1999".

(15) The United States maintains its embassy in the functioning capital of every country except in the case of our democratic friend and strategic ally, the State of Israel.

(16) The United States conducts official meetings and other business in the city of Jerusalem in de facto recognition of its status as the capital of Israel.

(17) In 1996, the State of Israel will celebrate the 3,000th anniversary of the Jewish

presence in Jerusalem since King David's entry.

##### SEC. 3. TIMETABLE.

(a) STATEMENT OF THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(1) Jerusalem should remain an undivided city in which the rights of every ethnic and religious group are protected;

(2) Jerusalem should be recognized as the capital of the State of Israel; and

(3) the United States Embassy in Israel should be established in Jerusalem no later than May 31, 1999.

(b) OPENING DETERMINATION.—Not more than 50 percent of the funds appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal year 1999 for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" may be obligated until the Secretary of State determines and reports to Congress that the United States Embassy in Jerusalem has officially opened.

##### SEC. 4. FISCAL YEARS 1996 AND 1997 FUNDING.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 1996.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal year 1996, not less than \$25,000,000 should be made available until expended only for construction and other costs associated with the establishment of the United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 1997.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated for "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" for the Department of State in fiscal year 1997, not less than \$75,000,000 should be made available until expended only for construction and other costs associated with the establishment of the United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

##### SEC. 5. REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate detailing the Department of State's plan to implement this Act. Such report shall include—

(1) estimated dates of completion for each phase of the establishment of the United States Embassy, including site identification, land acquisition, architectural, engineering and construction surveys, site preparation, and construction; and

(2) an estimate of the funding necessary to implement this Act, including all costs associated with establishing the United States Embassy in Israel in the capital of Jerusalem.

##### SEC. 6. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS.

At the time of the submission of the President's fiscal year 1997 budget request, and every six months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress made toward opening the United States Embassy in Jerusalem.

##### SEC. 7. PRESIDENTIAL WAIVER.

(a) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—(1) Beginning on October 1, 1998, the President may suspend the limitation set forth in section 3(b) for a period of six months if he determines and reports to Congress in advance that such suspension is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States.

(2) The President may suspend such limitation for an additional six month period at the end of any period during which the suspension is in effect under this subsection if the President determines and reports to Congress in advance of the additional suspension that the additional suspension is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States.

(3) A report under paragraph (1) or (2) shall include—

(A) a statement of the interests affected by the limitation that the President seeks to suspend; and

(B) a discussion of the manner in which the limitation affects the interests.

(b) **APPLICABILITY OF WAIVER TO AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—If the President exercises the authority set forth in subsection (a) in a fiscal year, the limitation set forth in section 3(b) shall apply to funds appropriated in the following fiscal year for the purpose set forth in such section 3(b) except to the extent that the limitation is suspended in such following fiscal year by reason of the exercise of the authority in subsection (a).

**SEC. 8. DEFINITION.**

As used in this Act, the term “United States Embassy” means the offices of the United States diplomatic mission and the residence of the United States chief of mission.

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

**COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will hold a hearing on S. 1341, the Saddleback Mountain-Arizona Settlement Act of 1995, a bill to transfer certain lands to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the city of Scottsdale, AZ. The hearing will take place on Thursday, October 26, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

**AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL**

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, on September 20, the Senate passed the Agriculture appropriations bill. I would like to take this time to explain some of the votes I cast during debate on this bill.

I voted for several amendments related to reducing the scope of the Market Promotion Program including an amendment which would reduce funding for the MPP's and limit potential users to small U.S. businesses.

While many businesses have benefited from this program, in these times of extreme budgetary austerity, we must prioritize Federal Government spending. These are tough choices, but if we don't make them now, the results will be devastating for future generations.

One of our goals in this Congress has been to free citizens from unnecessary burdens and excessive taxation of bureaucracy. In doing so, some Government programs which support businesses also must be reduced. It is my hope, however, that in the long run, we will allow individuals and businesses to keep more of the money they are now paying in taxes so that they are able to create programs like the Market Promotion Program without Government involvement.

I also voted against an amendment which would have eliminated from the bill a provision to provide assistance to cotton farmers whose crops were devastated by tobacco bud worms, beet army worms, and other pests. This amendment was accepted without my support.

Many farmers were told that the newly created Catastrophic Crop Disaster Insurance Program would provide the same level of protection as previous Federal disaster programs. These farmers, therefore, relied on the new program for help in disasters such as this. Unfortunately, the level of protection is not the same as previous disaster programs. The provision to assist cotton farmers was included in the bill because the Catastrophic Crop Disaster Insurance Program is not sufficient to help these farmers.

Mr. President, recognizing the extreme losses these farmers are experiencing through no fault of their own and over which they had absolutely no control, I feel it is appropriate that the Federal Government, assuming that the Secretary of Agriculture deems the losses disastrous, step in to provide these low interest loans to cotton growers who have been economically devastated by this disaster. •

**DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION ACT**

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am joining Senator DORGAN in introducing the Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1995. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this important piece of legislation.

The Drunk Driving Prevention Act of 1995 would require States to take a commonsense approach to preventing drunk driving accidents and deaths. The legislation would require the transfer of certain Federal highway funds to a State's highway safety program if a State fails to prohibit open containers of alcoholic beverages and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger's area of motor vehicles. Sanctions under the bill would not go into effect until fiscal year 2000, so States will have ample time to comply with this law.

I have always been a strong supporter of efforts to eliminate the needless slaughter of innocent men, women, and children on our Nation's highways. I sponsored the legislation that established the 21 minimum drinking age law. That legislation has been credited with saving some 9,000 lives and 120,600 injuries over the last 10 years.

Even with efforts like the “21” bill, the killing continues. Last year, nearly 17,000 people were needlessly killed in alcohol-related traffic accidents. That amounts to one alcohol-related death every 30 minutes. The repercussions of impaired driving continue to cost our society some \$46 billion each year in direct costs, with approximately \$5.5 billion allotted for medical care.

Mr. President, we all know that mixing alcohol and driving is a deadly

combination. Unfortunately, 26 States in this country allow the consumption of alcohol in motor vehicles. This is an open invitation to disaster and an outrage that must be stopped.

I commend my friend from North Dakota for his tenacity on this issue and I am proud to join him in his effort to make our Nation's roads safer. •

**RETIREMENT OF SENATOR SAM NUNN**

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to take a few moments to reflect upon the recent announcement of our esteemed colleague from Georgia that he will not seek reelection at the conclusion of his current term. I must of course, accept his decision, but I am also personally saddened by it.

SAM NUNN has given much to this body, and given even more to the people of Georgia. Early in his career, SAM NUNN quietly impressed his colleagues with his thoughtful and well-reasoned speeches on the future of our national defense. And as the former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he helped shape that future with strong leadership and keen intellect.

SAM NUNN let one of this body's most important committees during a time of enormous, it not tumultuous, global change. His foresight about events in the Russian Republic led this body to create one of the world's most important mechanisms for ensuring the peaceful disposal of former Soviet weapons. To this day, the Nunn-Lugar initiative on security assistance leaves a legacy of peace in the post-cold-war era—a peace that stands as a fitting tribute to the efforts of its author.

But SAM NUNN's commitment to peace has been matched, if not surpassed, by his commitment to a strong defense. For nearly a decade, SAM NUNN has helped crystallize the standards by which we examine our national defense. It was SAM NUNN who pushed for the American research initiatives that have resulted in today's stealth technologies. Likewise, it was SAM NUNN who ensured those technologies were available to those serving in our Armed Forces, giving them the edge they needed to defend our country.

Finally, it should be noted that SAM NUNN always put first the needs and the safety of America's service personnel. Over the past 23 years, SAM NUNN has consistently fought for our service members and their families. Whether it was funds for better housing, or expanded opportunities for better medical care, SAM NUNN has always been there guarding the interests of our dedicated troops. The dozens upon dozens of tokens of appreciation that adorn his office wall are proof of SAM NUNN's commitment to people.

SAM NUNN is a gentleman and a scholar. He has graced these halls for more than two decades with his quick wit, commitment to public service, and personal passion for the affairs of our